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Montana and Labor Force Trends

A Quarterly Publication of the Montana Department of Labor and Industry's Research and Analysis Bureau

4th Quarter 1992 Report**Volume 22, Number 4**

Economic Highlights & Employment Outlook

Montana's **Civilian Labor Force** averaged 408,500 for the fourth quarter of 1992—which represented a 0.75 percent decrease of 3,100 workers from the previous quarter, and a 1.7 percent increase of 6,800 workers over the corresponding quarter of 1991.

Employment

Total average **employment** averaged 383,600 for the quarter—4,000 fewer than the previous quarter, and 11,100 more than the fourth quarter of 1991. Total average **employment** for 1992 was 383,800.

Unemployment

The total number of **unemployed** in Montana for the last quarter of 1992 averaged 24,900. This represented a small increase of only 900 over the previous quarter—and a big decrease of 4,200, or 14.6 percent, from the previous year. The average rate of unemployed

ment was 6.1 percent for the quarter, which was 1.2 percent lower than the fourth quarter of 1991. The average number of **unemployed** during 1992 was 27,600.

Total Non-Agricultural Employment**

****NOTE: Numbers may not total due to rounding.**

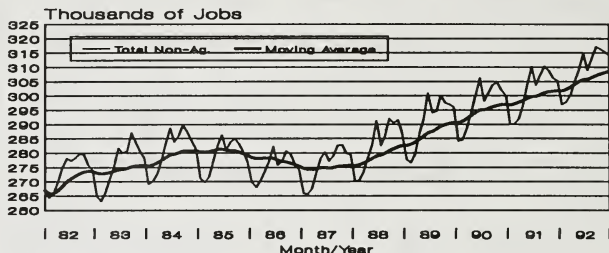
Total **non-agricultural wage-and-salary employment** for the fourth quarter of 1992 averaged 315,300—an increase of 2,300 over the previous quarter, and of 8,500 over the fourth quarter of 1991. The 2,300 net gain resulted from a 6,400 gain in **government** jobs during the quarter offset by a 4,200 decline in **private sector** jobs. The increase in **government** jobs was primarily due to increases in both state and local education, as public school hiring reached its peak during the quarter. The only industry other than **GOVERNMENT** to show an increase for the quarter was **MANUFACTURING**, which gained 300 jobs.

Quarterly Trends

Quarter	— Montana —				— U. S. —
	Montana Civilian Labor Force*	Montanans Employed	Montanans Unemployed	Unemployment Rate (Montana)	Unemployment Rate (U.S.)
1992 - 4th	408,500	383,600	24,900	6.1%	6.9%
1992 - 3rd	411,600	387,600	24,000	5.8%	7.4%
1992 - 2nd	415,000	387,600	27,400	6.6%	7.4%
1992 - 1st	410,200	376,200	34,000	8.3%	7.9%
1991 - 4th	401,600	372,500	29,100	7.2%	6.6%
1991 - 3rd	405,600	380,700	24,900	6.1%	6.6%

*Rounded Civilian Labor Force Numbers, 1992 Benchmark (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

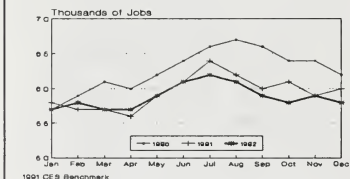
Total Non-Agricultural Jobs In Montana: January 1982 - December 1992



1991 CES Benchmark

During the quarter MINING jobs declined by 300; CONSTRUCTION was down 1,000 jobs; TRADE was down 1,300; FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE was down 100; and SERVICES was down by 1,700. TCU jobs held steady.

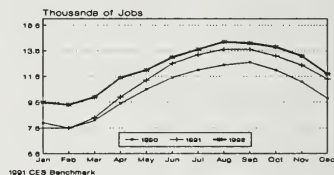
Mining Jobs in Montana



MINING showed a decline of about 300 jobs from the previous quarter. Metal mining; oil & gas extraction, and non-metallic minerals each lost about 100 jobs. MINING jobs averaged 5,900 for 1992, down only about 100 from the year before.

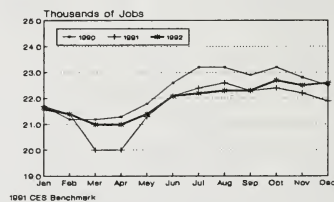
CONSTRUCTION jobs during the fourth quarter were up 600 from 1991's fourth quarter. Total CONSTRUCTION showed 1,000 fewer jobs than the preceding quarter because of seasonal conditions. Heavy construction was down by 500 jobs, general building was down 200, and special trades was down 300.

Construction Jobs in Montana



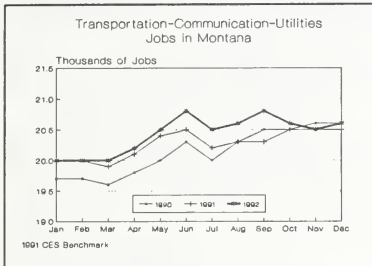
CONSTRUCTION averaged 12,100 jobs for 1992, up 900 jobs from 1991.

Manufacturing Jobs in Montana

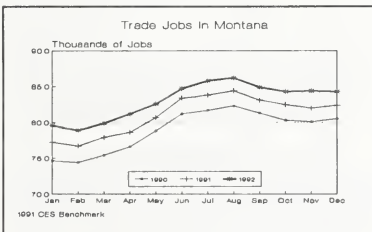


MANUFACTURING averaged 22,600 jobs—a gain of 300 over the previous quarter, and of 400 over the corresponding period in 1991. The gain over the previous quarter was primarily in nondurable goods, with food &

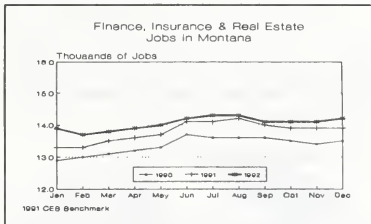
kindred products up by 200 jobs, and printing & publishing up by 100. Durable goods was up 100 jobs from the previous quarter. MANUFACTURING jobs averaged 21,900 jobs during 1992, up 200 from 1991.



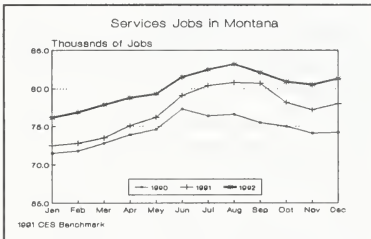
The number of jobs in **TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATIONS & UTILITIES (TCU)** averaged 20,600 for the quarter—the same as for the previous quarter, but up 100 from the corresponding quarter of 1991. TCU averaged 20,400 jobs during 1992, an increase of 100 over 1991.



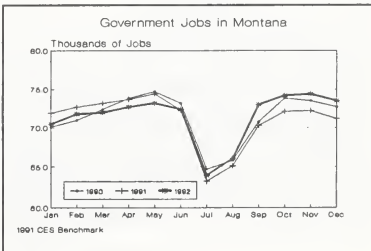
Fourth quarter jobs in **TRADE** averaged 84,300, down by 1,300 from the third quarter. The quarterly decline was attributed to a 1,400 decline in retail trade jobs, with wholesale trade jobs holding steady. The largest retail trade decline over the quarter was a 1,700 job decline in eating & drinking places. On the other hand, general merchandise stores gained 800 jobs during the Christmas holiday season. **TRADE** averaged 83,100 jobs in 1992—up 2.5 percent and 2,000 jobs from 1991.



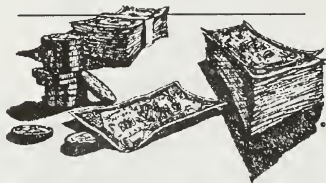
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE (FIRE) dropped by 100 jobs from the previous quarter and showed a slight increase of about 200 jobs from the fourth quarter of 1991. FIRE averaged 14,100 jobs during 1992, a gain of 300 over the previous year.



SERVICES averaged 80,900 jobs during the fourth quarter, down 1,700 from the previous quarter. Hotels & other lodging places declined by 1,700 jobs, and amusement & recreation lost 600. Educational services gained 700 jobs, and social services was up by 200. **SERVICES** jobs averaged 80,100 for the year, up 3,100 from 1991.



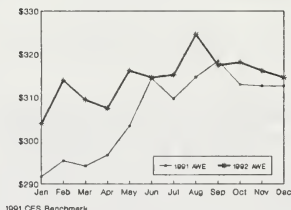
GOVERNMENT jobs stood at 74,000 for the quarter, up 6,400 from the third quarter because of increases in public education jobs. **GOVERNMENT jobs averaged 71,500 during 1992**—an increase of about 500 jobs over 1991, and of about 100 jobs over 1990.



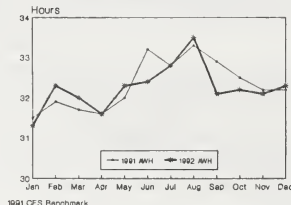
Average Weekly Hours and Earnings

Average weekly earnings for the fourth quarter averaged \$316.31—down \$2.79 from the previous quarter, but up \$3.54 over 1991's fourth quarter.

Average Weekly Earnings
Production Workers

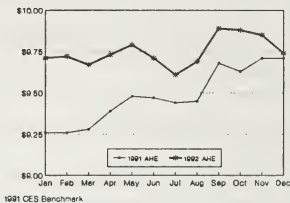


Average Weekly Hours
Production Workers



Average weekly hours for the quarter averaged 32.2 hours—representing a 0.6 percent drop from the preceding quarter, and a 0.1 percent drop from the fourth quarter of 1991. Average weekly hours were lower than last year in FIRE and CONSTRUCTION; higher in MINING, TRADE and MANUFACTURING; and the same in SERVICES.

Average Hourly Earnings
Production Workers



Average hourly earnings during the fourth quarter averaged \$9.82 per hour—as compared with \$9.73 the previous quarter, and \$9.68 for the fourth quarter of 1991.

Mass Layoff Statistics Funding Discontinued

The U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics has closed down its national Mass Layoff Statistics (MLS) program. The last available information on mass layoffs in Montana and the nation is for the second quarter of 1992. (*Second quarter 1992 information for Montana appeared in the 3rd Quarter '92 issue of this publication.*)

Unless federal funding is restored, no additional information on mass layoffs in Montana will be available from the Montana Department of Labor and Industry's Research and Analysis Bureau, which has operated the MLS program in Montana.

Highlights by Industry Components

Agriculture

- **Spokesmen for sugar beet** processing plants in Sidney and Billings say Montana's 1992 sugar beet crop was bigger and sweeter than normal.
- **Despite closing its Butte canola** oil bottling plant, Canbra Foods Ltd. officials say they still plan on contracting with Montana farmers to grow oilseed for the Canadian company.
- **Inter-Mountain Canola Co.** is also contracting for Montana-grown oilseed to use at its Idaho Falls, Idaho plant. Inter-Mountain is a joint venture of DuPont Agricultural Products and DNA Plant Technology Corp., and crushes and bottles its own variety of oilseed under the brand name Clear Valley.
- **A Japanese company** has decided to temporarily close its \$400,000 greenhouse operation at Springdale. A spokesman for Natural Foods U.S.A., a subsidiary of Naturally Yours of Tokyo, says current plans call for the greenhouses to be reopened in the spring of 1994. He says poor economic conditions in Japan prompted the closure.
- **Gov. Stan Stephens** has requested federal drought disaster aid for 12 Montana counties: Beaverhead, Carter, Daniels, Deer Lodge, Garfield, Glacier, Granite, Lewis and Clark, Pondera, Powell, Ravalli and Rosebud. Stephens successfully requested aid for 12 other counties in June.

Mining

- **Great Northern Properties** has acquired Burlington Resources Inc.'s huge coal reserves in Montana, North Dakota, Wyoming, Washington and Illinois at a reported cost of \$80 million. A Great Northern Properties spokesman says the company plans to make money by leasing coal to producers and collecting a royalty on the leases. He says the company believes that the 1990 Clean Air Act will provide a better market for low-sulfur western coal. Because the acquired coal reserves are arranged in checkerboard tracts, the company will look at land exchanges to "block up" tracts of coal that make logical mining units. The purchase does not include oil and gas rights. Great Northern Properties has ties, he says,

with Western Pocahontas Limited Partnership, which has large coal holding in 5 eastern states. The newly acquired coal property includes reserves committed to Western Energy Co.'s Rosebud Mine and Peabody Coal's Big Sky Mine.

- **State officials** have given permission to a Burlington Resources subsidiary, Meridian Minerals Co., to mine coal at the company's Bull Mountains mine near Roundup.
- **The Department of State Lands** has approved Noranda Minerals Corp.'s plan for a silver and copper mine and ore-processing plant south of Libby. A \$13 million reclamation bond still must be posted, and a decision made on the siting of an electrical powerline to serve the Montanore mining complex. Estimates call for 450 jobs to be created.
- **Pfizer Inc.** has created a separate company to manage its mineral holdings. As a result, Minerals Technologies Inc. will now operate Pfizer's talc mine and processing mill located south of Dillon at Barretts. A spokesman says that Pfizer wants to focus on its pharmaceutical operations, and have its mineral holdings operated by a "stand-alone corporation." He says the mine will be renamed Barretts Minerals Inc., but mine management will not change.

Construction

- **Town Pump** has announced plans to build an 80-room motel in Shelby. A spokesman says the motel should be completed by June 1993, and will include a lounge, casino and meeting rooms.

Manufacturing

- **Canbra Foods Ltd.** has announced the closure of its Butte canola oil bottling plant effective the end of 1992. Company officials say that its now less expensive to refine and bottle the oil in Lethbridge, Alta. and market it in the U.S. because of the U.S.-Canada Free Trade Agreement. Canbra Foods had talked about a \$20 million processing plant employing 150 workers when it won state tax breaks, loans and favorable power rates in 1989 in exchange for

locating a plant in Butte. The company ended up using an old Safeway warehouse as a plant where about a dozen employees bottled refined canola oil shipped from Lethbridge.

• **A gun rack that mounts on the ceiling** of motor vehicles is a big seller for Big Sky Racks Inc. in Bozeman. Customers include hunters, the U.S. Border Patrol, Forest Service, Customs Service, Coast Guard, National Guard and Secret Service. In addition, an overhead gun rack available with a choice of electronic locks has been very popular with police departments around the country. The welded steel racks hold weapons securely out of sight using padding and Velcro straps. They free up dash space and do not interfere with passenger-side air bags. MJH Enterprises east of Bozeman builds the racks.

• **A Belgrade manufacturing firm** is having trouble keeping up with orders for its 3-wheel strollers designed for handicapped children, according to Kid-Kart's founder. He says he adapted the stroller from a jogging stroller he first designed. It's lighter and less expensive than adaptive wheelchairs, and easily maneuverable over uneven terrain and snow. Kid-Kart currently employs 9 workers.

• **A Torrance, Calif. company** that has developed a new high-speed drilling system used in manufacturing printed circuit boards is opening up a satellite plant in the Bozeman area. A spokesman for Optima Industries Inc. says circuit board components manufactured by a startup crew of about 4 workers will be shipped from Bozeman to the main plant in Torrance for final assembly. He says Optima also plans to move its software division to Bozeman later in the year. The spokesman says several key employees are originally from Montana.

• **A Missoula company** that develops products from oats has announced plans to build a \$2 million production facility at the Missoula County industrial park. Nurture Biotech Inc. uses an oat protein product to make medicines, food preservatives, oil slick clean-up products, and time-release herbicides and pesticides. A spokesman says 12 people will be employed at the site. Research and administrative staff may eventually move to the new building also, he says.

• **The Exxon refinery in Billings** is producing an oxygenated gasoline for markets in Missoula and Spokane, Wash., according to a refinery spokesman. The Missoula area has been ordered by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency to use oxygenated gasoline during cold, polluted winter months in order to reduce carbon monoxide emissions.

• **A New York company** expects to begin manufacturing a new feminine hygiene product by May 1993 in space it's leased in Lolo. An UltraFem Inc. spokesman says about 30 people will be employed at the site.

Transportation, Communications & Utilities

• **Montana Power Co.** has purchased North American Energy Services of Issaquah, Wash. A spokesman says North American Energy Services "provides energy-related support services to electric utilities, private power generating companies, and pulp and paper businesses," and employs more than 400 employees in offices throughout the United States.

• **U.S. West has announced** the February 1993 closures of its small business sales and collections centers in Billings and Helena. The 22 employees in Billings, and 12 in Helena, have been offered similar positions in Helena and at other locations, according to a company spokesman. Sales work will move to Salt Lake City, Utah, she says, and collections work will be handled in Grand Junction, Colo.

Retail Trade

• **Circle K Corp.** put its 29 Montana stores on the auction block in November, but only 11 sold according to news reports. The Phoenix-based convenience store chain filed for bankruptcy in 1990 and has closed and sold some of its stores around the country since then — but the Montana stores were the first to be sold by auction. A company spokesman says Circle K will try to find buyers for the remaining stores, saying "Our intention is to exit Montana, but it's not going to be a fire sale exit."

Finance, Insurance & Real Estate

• **Great Falls' new mortgage servicing operation** is up for sale less than a year after it settled in that city because its corporate parent has been

taken over by federal regulators. In the meantime, according to a federal spokesman, Resolution Trust Corp. has taken control of America's Mortgage Servicing Inc. and its Maryland-based corporate parent, Standard Federal Savings Bank. The Great Falls operation employs about 100 workers.

- **The Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.** has approved the merger of First Security Bank in Livingston, First Security Bank in Big Timber and InterWest Bank in Bozeman into American Bank of Billings. The new organization will be structured as a single bank with branches that will each be managed at the local level, according to an American Bank spokesman.
- **The D.A. Davidson & Co.** financial investment firm has purchased a Great Falls travel agency and plans to sell travel services to its base of customers in Montana, Wyoming, Idaho and Washington. A spokesman says DADCO will begin pitching its travel services via direct mail. If things go well, he says, the firm may open DADCO Travel offices in other cities where the firm does business.

Services

- **A New Mexico-based company** has purchased the Cascade County Convalescent Nursing Home in Great Falls, and will take over operation of the facility on the last day of 1992. A spokesman for Horizon Healthcare invited employees at the nursing home to apply for jobs with his private company, but didn't promise them a hiring preference. Horizon Healthcare's pay and benefits would be lower than what the county had provided, he said, but would be competitive with, or higher than, other local nursing homes.
- **The 13-bed Sweet Grass Community Hospital** in Big Timber has closed. Hospital administrators cited financial considerations as the main reason for closing the facility.

Government

- **State officials** say 39 positions will be eliminated at Montana State Hospital's Warm Spring Campus by the beginning of 1993, and another 6 positions eliminated at the Galen Campus. The Warm Spring Campus cuts are a result of a reduction in patient numbers. The Galen Campus cuts, they say, are primarily a

result of funding cuts. All the staffing cuts affect direct care staff.

- **Air Force personnel** have begun removing Minuteman II missiles from Malmstrom Air Force Base silos to accommodate about 150 Minuteman III missiles that a Defense Department official says will be transferred to the base. Fifty Minuteman IIIs are already located at Malmstrom.
- **Over 3 million visits** to Yellowstone National Park were recorded during 1992, setting an all-time visitation record, and prompting a park spokesman to say that the park may need to consider limiting visitors in the future. Visits to Glacier National Park also increased over 1991, with an estimated 2.2 million visits during 1992.

February 1993

*Economic Census
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Montana's Wage Information Regions

Region 1: Flathead, Lake, Lincoln and Sanders Counties

Region 2: Mineral, Missoula and Ravalli Counties

Region 3: Beaverhead, Deer Lodge, Granite, Madison, Powell and Silverbow Counties

Region 4: Blaine, Cascade, Chouteau, Glacier, Hill, Liberty, Pondera, Teton and Toole Counties

Region 5: Broadwater, Jefferson, Meagher, and Lewis & Clark Counties

Region 6: Gallatin, Park and Sweet Grass Counties

Region 7: Fergus, Golden Valley, Judith Basin, Musselshell, Petroleum and Wheatland Counties

Region 8: Big Horn, Carbon, Rosebud, Stillwater, Treasure and Yellowstone Counties

Region 9: Daniels, Garfield, McCone, Phillips, Richland, Roosevelt, Sheridan and Valley Counties

Region 10: Carter, Custer, Dawson, Fallon, Powder River, Prairie and Wibaux Counties

Prevailing Wage Rates* Established for Alien Certification

Occupation	DOT Code**	Wage Rate	Date Set	Area
Computer Systems Analyst	012.167-066	\$ 13.90 per Hour	10/02/92	Region 5***
Building Insulation Supervisor	863.134-010	\$ 9.34 per Hour	10/05/92	Billings
Combine Operator	410.683-010	\$ 1,100.00 per Month Plus Room & Board	10/15/92	Statewide
Instructor	090.227-013	\$ 26,700.70 Per Fiscal Year	11/10/92	Statewide
Public Relations Representative	165.067-010	\$ 10.94 per Hour	11/19/92	Statewide
Animal Caretaker	410.674-010	\$ 4.84 per Hour	11/23/92	Statewide
Research Specialist III	189.117-014	\$ 11.75 per Hour	12/01/92	Statewide
Assistant Professor	090.227-010	\$ 34,538.28 Per Fiscal Year	12/21/92	Statewide
Janitor	382.664-010	\$ 4.60 per Hour	12/29/92	Region 10***

* These rates are not the official prevailing wage rates that must be used for public works contracts. Those wage rates may be obtained from the Montana Dept. of Labor & Industry's Employment Relations Division or a local Job Service office.

** U.S. Department of Labor *Dictionary of Occupational Titles* job description code number.

*** See map above for state wage information regions.

TABLE I-A
MONTANA MONTHLY LABOR FORCE BY COUNTY
 LABOR FORCE STATISTICS

92BM
 DECEMBER 1992 (P)

COUNTY	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOY- MENT	UNEMPLOY- MENT	PERCENT RATE
MONTANA	407,734	380,289	27,445	6.7%
YELLOWSTONE	67,114	63,628	3,486	5.2%
CASCADE	40,122	37,586	2,536	6.3%
BEAVERHEAD	4,534	4,145	389	8.6%
BIG HORN	4,060	3,390	670	16.5%
BLAINE	2,853	2,599	254	8.9%
BROADWATER	1,345	1,217	128	9.5%
CARBON	3,907	3,671	236	6.0%
CARTER	795	768	27	3.4%
CHOUTEAU	2,482	2,390	92	3.7%
CUSTER	5,867	5,548	319	5.4%
DANIELS	1,005	982	23	2.3%
DAWSON	4,752	4,597	155	3.3%
DEER LODGE	4,187	3,873	314	7.5%
FALLON	1,312	1,260	52	4.0%
FERGUS	5,666	5,136	530	9.4%
FLATHEAD	32,040	29,153	2,887	9.0%
GALLATIN	30,432	29,340	1,092	3.6%
GARFIELD	737	714	23	3.1%
GLACIER	4,782	4,126	656	13.7%
GOLDEN VALLEY	452	409	43	9.5%
GRANITE	1,267	1,168	99	7.8%
HILL	7,573	6,975	598	7.9%
JEFFERSON	5,462	5,226	236	4.3%
JUDITH BASIN	1,152	1,091	61	5.3%
LAKE	10,024	9,034	990	9.9%
LEWIS & CLARK	26,714	25,301	1,413	5.3%
LIBERTY	748	723	25	3.3%
LINCOLN	8,171	7,232	939	11.5%
MCCONE	1,066	996	70	6.6%
MADISON	2,827	2,674	153	5.4%
MEAGHER	922	854	68	7.4%
MINERAL	1,354	1,159	195	14.4%
MISSOULA	43,273	40,688	2,585	6.0%
MUSSELSHELL	1,590	1,475	115	7.2%
PARK	6,120	5,626	494	8.1%
PETROLEUM	284	253	31	10.9%
PHILLIPS	2,415	2,300	115	4.8%
PONDERA	2,662	2,532	130	4.9%
POWDER RIVER	1,127	1,082	45	4.0%
POWELL	2,855	2,657	198	6.9%
PRAIRIE	630	580	50	7.9%
RAVALLI	11,925	10,654	1,271	10.7%
RICHLAND	5,094	4,789	305	6.0%
ROOSEVELT	4,746	4,303	443	9.3%
ROSEBUD	4,964	4,589	375	7.6%
SANDERS	3,019	2,536	483	16.0%
SHERIDAN	2,028	1,947	81	4.0%
SILVER BOW	14,206	13,092	1,114	7.8%
STILLWATER	3,092	2,917	175	5.7%
SWEET GRASS	1,337	1,267	70	5.2%
TETON	2,541	2,431	110	4.3%
TOOLE	2,085	1,988	97	4.7%
TREASURE	481	452	29	6.0%
VALLEY	4,096	3,836	260	6.3%
WHEATLAND	980	904	76	7.8%
WIBAUX	455	424	31	6.8%

SOURCE FOR DATA: SEE TECHNICAL NOTE S-1 ON FINAL PAGE

TABLE I-B
MONTANA MONTHLY LABOR FORCE BY COUNTY
LABOR FORCE STATISTICS

92BM

NOVEMBER 1992 (R)

COUNTY	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOY- MENT	UNEMPLOY- MENT	PERCENT RATE
MONTANA	410,940	386,478	24,462	6.0%
YELLOWSTONE	68,030	65,039	2,991	4.4%
CASCADE	40,403	38,156	2,247	5.6%
BEAVERHEAD	4,468	4,274	194	4.3%
BIG HORN	4,106	3,570	536	13.1%
BLAINE	2,848	2,605	243	8.5%
BROADWATER	1,359	1,269	90	6.6%
CARBON	3,839	3,659	180	4.7%
CARTER	810	786	24	3.0%
CHOUTEAU	2,474	2,387	87	3.5%
CUSTER	5,889	5,518	371	6.3%
DANIELS	1,008	989	19	1.9%
DAWSON	4,777	4,631	146	3.1%
DEER LODGE	4,187	3,870	317	7.6%
FALLON	1,323	1,226	97	7.3%
FERGUS	5,589	5,228	361	6.5%
FLATHEAD	32,268	29,773	2,495	7.7%
GALLATIN	30,732	29,506	1,226	4.0%
GARFIELD	744	713	31	4.2%
GLACIER	5,034	4,403	631	12.5%
GOLDEN VALLEY	468	423	45	9.6%
GRANITE	1,259	1,171	88	7.0%
HILL	7,701	7,094	607	7.9%
JEFFERSON	5,478	5,299	179	3.3%
JUDITH BASIN	1,188	1,119	69	5.8%
LAKE	10,214	9,331	883	8.6%
LEWIS & CLARK	26,821	25,548	1,273	4.7%
LIBERTY	743	719	24	3.2%
LINCOLN	8,275	7,451	824	10.0%
MCCONE	1,068	1,000	68	6.4%
MADISON	2,871	2,757	114	4.0%
MEAGHER	927	881	46	7.1%
MINERAL	1,342	1,191	151	11.3%
MISSOULA	43,283	41,149	2,134	4.9%
MUSSELSHELL	1,600	1,513	87	5.4%
PARK	6,274	5,719	555	8.8%
PETROLEUM	288	253	35	12.2%
PHILLIPS	2,435	2,331	104	4.3%
PONDERA	2,730	2,593	137	5.0%
POWDER RIVER	1,148	1,105	43	3.7%
POWELL	2,893	2,690	203	7.0%
PRAIRIE	634	596	38	6.0%
RAVALLI	11,901	10,893	1,008	8.5%
RICHLAND	5,162	4,817	345	6.7%
ROOSEVELT	4,760	4,358	402	8.4%
ROSEBUD	4,996	4,609	387	7.7%
SANDERS	3,010	2,630	380	12.6%
SHERIDAN	2,039	1,987	52	2.6%
SILVER BOW	14,323	13,235	1,088	7.6%
STILLWATER	3,122	2,969	153	4.9%
SWEET GRASS	1,357	1,308	49	3.6%
TETON	2,522	2,427	95	3.8%
TOOLE	2,109	2,019	90	4.3%
TREASURE	470	451	19	4.0%
VALLEY	4,160	3,898	264	6.3%
WHEATLAND	1,003	915	88	8.8%
WIBAUX	477	451	26	5.5%

SOURCE FOR DATA: SEE TECHNICAL NOTE S-1 ON FINAL PAGE

TABLE I-C
MONTANA MONTHLY LABOR FORCE BY COUNTY
LABOR FORCE STATISTICS

92BM
 OCTOBER 1992 (R)

COUNTY	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOY- MENT	UNEMPLOY- MENT	PERCENT RATE
MONTANA	406,800	384,061	22,739	5.6%
YELLOWSTONE	67,236	64,237	2,999	4.5%
CASCADE	39,876	37,769	2,107	5.3%
BEAVERHEAD	4,479	4,245	234	5.2%
BIG HORN	4,022	3,541	481	12.0%
BLAINE	2,826	2,598	228	8.1%
BROADWATER	1,343	1,266	77	5.7%
CARBON	3,826	3,596	230	6.0%
CARTER	824	805	19	2.3%
CHOUTEAU	2,461	2,388	73	3.0%
CUSTER	5,767	5,501	266	4.6%
DANIELS	1,003	992	11	1.1%
DAWSON	4,784	4,648	136	2.8%
DEER LODGE	4,208	3,867	341	8.1%
FALLON	1,299	1,276	23	1.8%
FERGUS	5,522	5,202	320	5.8%
FLATHEAD	31,970	29,488	2,482	7.8%
GALLATIN	30,265	29,244	1,021	3.4%
GARFIELD	749	726	23	3.1%
GLACIER	5,139	4,446	693	13.5%
GOLDEN VALLEY	470	424	46	9.8%
GRANITE	1,202	1,120	82	6.8%
HILL	7,559	7,027	532	7.0%
JEFFERSON	5,370	5,200	170	3.2%
JUDITH BASIN	1,218	1,147	71	5.8%
LAKE	10,238	9,369	869	8.5%
LEWIS & CLARK	26,502	25,351	1,151	4.3%
LIBERTY	743	716	27	3.6%
LINCOLN	8,244	7,474	770	9.3%
MCCONE	1,043	1,014	29	2.8%
MADISON	2,834	2,744	90	3.2%
MEAGHER	888	852	36	4.1%
MINERAL	1,337	1,213	124	9.3%
MISSOULA	42,789	40,887	1,902	4.4%
MUSSELSHELL	1,619	1,493	126	7.8%
PARK	6,308	5,820	488	7.7%
PETROLEUM	284	253	31	10.9%
PHILLIPS	2,474	2,374	100	4.0%
PONDERA	2,770	2,649	121	4.4%
POWDER RIVER	1,134	1,103	31	2.7%
POWELL	2,836	2,666	170	6.0%
PRAIRIE	619	602	17	2.7%
RAVALLI	11,696	10,834	862	7.4%
RICHLAND	5,072	4,813	259	5.1%
ROOSEVELT	4,799	4,328	471	9.8%
ROSEBUD	4,969	4,574	395	7.9%
SANDERS	3,012	2,679	333	11.1%
SHERIDAN	2,030	1,978	52	2.6%
SILVER BOW	14,052	13,114	938	6.7%
STILLWATER	3,098	2,964	134	4.3%
SWEET GRASS	1,344	1,294	50	3.7%
TETON	2,512	2,418	94	3.7%
TOOLE	2,105	2,015	90	4.3%
TREASURE	465	442	23	4.9%
VALLEY	4,107	3,900	207	5.0%
WHEATLAND	975	918	57	5.8%
WIBAUX	486	459	27	5.6%

SOURCE FOR DATA: SEE TECHNICAL NOTE S-1 ON FINAL PAGE

TABLE II
MONTANA CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY STATISTICS
(IN THOUSANDS)

1992 ANNUAL DATA	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVG
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	407.4	410.5	412.7	414.8	412.8	417.4	417.0	412.1	405.8	408.8	410.0	407.7	411.3
EMPLOYED PERSONS	369.9	376.4	382.4	389.0	386.0	388.0	394.5	387.5	380.8	384.1	386.5	380.3	383.8
LABOR MANAGEMENT DISPUTE	0	0	0	0	0	*0	*0	*0	0.2	0	0	0	*0
PERSONS EMPLOYED IN AGRICULTURE	25.9	27.5	32.4	33.9	31.9	34.0	36.0	34.1	34.0	30.2	29.0	29.0	31.5
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	37.5	34.1	30.3	25.8	26.8	29.4	22.5	24.6	25.0	22.7	24.4	27.4	27.5
% OF LABOR FORCE, UNADJUSTED	9.2%	8.3%	7.3%	6.2%	6.5%	7.1%	5.4%	6.0%	6.2%	5.6%	6.0%	6.7%	6.7%
% OF LABOR FORCE, SEASONALLY ADJ	8.3%	7.3%	6.3%	6.4%	6.6%	7.4%	6.0%	7.1%	6.8%	5.9%	5.5%	5.8%	5.7%
U.S. UNADJUSTED	8.0%	8.1%	7.7%	7.1%	7.2%	7.8%	7.6%	7.3%	7.2%	6.8%	7.0%	7.0%	7.4%
U.S. SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	7.1%	7.3%	7.3%	7.2%	7.5%	7.8%	7.7%	7.6%	7.5%	7.4%	7.3%	7.3%	7.4%

1991 ANNUAL DATA	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVG
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	398.2	400.0	403.2	402.4	402.5	408.0	408.2	408.0	400.5	397.9	401.6	405.5	403.0
EMPLOYED PERSONS	368.1	369.1	369.1	375.9	376.7	381.4	382.4	383.9	375.7	371.5	370.5	375.6	375.0
LABOR MANAGEMENT DISPUTE	*0	*0	*0	*0	*0	*0	0	0	0	0	0	0	*0
PERSONS EMPLOYED IN AGRICULTURE	25.1	23.8	28.3	31.8	31.8	37.0	38.4	38.1	34.1	35.3	28.2	25.5	31.3
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	30.1	30.9	34.1	26.5	25.8	26.6	25.8	24.1	24.8	26.4	31.1	29.9	28.0
% OF LABOR FORCE, UNADJUSTED	7.6%	7.7%	8.5%	6.6%	6.4%	6.5%	6.3%	5.9%	6.2%	6.6%	7.7%	7.4%	6.9%
% OF LABOR FORCE, SEASONALLY ADJ	6.8%	6.7%	7.3%	6.7%	6.7%	6.8%	7.0%	7.1%	7.0%	7.1%	7.4%	7.2%	6.9%
U.S. UNADJUSTED	7.0%	7.2%	7.1%	6.5%	6.6%	6.9%	6.7%	6.5%	6.4%	6.4%	6.6%	6.8%	6.7%
U.S. SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	6.2%	6.5%	6.7%	6.6%	6.8%	6.9%	6.8%	6.8%	6.8%	6.9%	7.1%	7.1%	6.7%

1990 ANNUAL DATA	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVG
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	400.8	404.4	408.0	404.7	403.1	407.9	405.7	404.5	394.8	396.5	397.3	398.4	402.0
EMPLOYED PERSONS	377.1	380.7	383.0	383.4	381.7	386.2	385.5	386.0	371.7	371.7	370.2	370.9	379.0
LABOR MANAGEMENT DISPUTE	*0	*0	*0	*0	*0	*0	*0	*0	*0	*0	*0	*0	*0
PERSONS EMPLOYED IN AGRICULTURE	28.0	24.4	27.8	29.6	34.1	34.1	36.6	38.8	31.8	33.8	29.2	27.2	31.3
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	23.7	23.7	25.0	21.3	21.4	21.7	20.2	18.5	23.1	24.9	27.1	27.5	23.0
% OF LABOR FORCE, UNADJUSTED	5.9%	5.9%	5.7%	5.3%	5.3%	5.3%	5.0%	4.6%	5.8%	6.3%	6.8%	6.9%	5.8%
% OF LABOR FORCE, SEASONALLY ADJ	4.9%	4.8%	4.8%	5.3%	5.6%	6.0%	6.8%	6.7%	6.7%	6.7%	6.5%	6.7%	5.8%
U.S. UNADJUSTED	5.9%	5.8%	5.4%	5.2%	5.1%	5.3%	5.5%	5.4%	5.5%	5.4%	5.8%	5.9%	5.5%
U.S. SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	5.3%	5.3%	5.2%	6.4%	6.3%	6.2%	5.4%	5.6%	5.7%	5.8%	6.0%	6.1%	5.5%

1989 ANNUAL DATA	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVG
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	397.5	399.5	397.2	401.1	404.2	412.3	415.0	416.3	406.0	403.9	402.0	405.0	406.0
LABOR MANAGEMENT DISPUTE	0	0	0	0	0.1	*0	*0	*0	0.7	0	0	0	0.1
EMPLOYED PERSONS	367.9	368.9	368.9	377.7	382.1	386.6	383.5	386.4	386.3	383.2	378.5	384.0	381.0
PERSONS EMPLOYED IN AGRICULTURE	25.0	29.4	29.0	38.3	40.6	40.8	39.9	38.1	32.1	35.1	29.9	28.4	33.9
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	29.6	30.6	30.3	23.4	22.1	25.7	21.5	19.9	19.7	20.7	23.5	21.0	24.0
% OF LABOR FORCE, UNADJUSTED	7.5%	7.7%	7.6%	5.8%	5.5%	6.2%	5.2%	4.8%	4.8%	5.1%	5.9%	5.2%	5.9%
% OF LABOR FORCE, SEASONALLY ADJ	6.4%	6.8%	6.5%	5.9%	5.7%	6.5%	5.8%	5.9%	5.7%	5.6%	5.8%	6.0%	5.9%
U.S. UNADJUSTED	6.0%	5.8%	5.2%	5.1%	5.0%	5.5%	5.2%	5.1%	5.1%	5.0%	5.2%	5.1%	5.2%
U.S. SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	5.4%	5.2%	5.0%	5.2%	5.2%	6.3%	5.3%	5.2%	5.3%	5.3%	5.4%	5.3%	5.2%

1/ESTIMATES BASED ON NATIONAL HOUSEHOLD SAMPLE, CENSUS AND OTHER RELATIONSHIPS: INCLUDES SELF-EMPLOYED, UNPAID FAMILY AND DOMESTIC WORKERS. C/CURRENT MONTH PRELIMINARY. REVISED TO 1992 BENCHMARKS.

2/NON-ADDITIONAL-INCLUDED IN TOTAL EMPLOYMENT.

3/COMPUTED FROM WHOLE (UNROUNDED) NUMBERS. RESIDENCE SERIES BEGAN IN JANUARY 1970.

*UNDER 50

TABLE III
MONTANA
STATEWIDE EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY
(IN THOUSANDS)

1992

91BM

(Page 1)

(ESTABLISHMENT DATA) 1992

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVG
NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY JOBS	297.0	297.8	300.2	304.8	308.9	314.8	308.9	313.0	316.9	316.4	315.4	314.0	309.0
TOTAL PRIVATE	226.5	226.0	228.2	232.2	235.7	242.4	245.0	246.9	244.2	242.2	241.0	240.5	237.6
GOODS PRODUCING	36.8	36.5	36.6	38.1	39.3	41.2	41.9	42.6	42.3	42.3	41.5	40.1	39.9
SERVICE PRODUCING	260.2	261.3	263.6	266.7	269.6	273.6	267.0	270.4	274.6	274.1	273.9	273.9	269.1
PRIVATE SERVICE PRODUCING	189.7	189.5	191.8	194.1	196.4	201.2	203.1	204.3	201.9	199.9	199.5	200.4	197.6
MINING	5.7	5.8	5.7	5.7	5.9	6.1	6.2	6.1	5.9	5.8	5.9	5.8	5.9
METAL MINING	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.3
GOLD & SILVER ORES	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3
COAL MINING	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
OIL & GAS EXTRACTION	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6
NONMETALLIC MINERALS	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
CONSTRUCTION	9.5	9.3	9.9	11.4	12.0	13.0	13.5	14.2	14.1	13.8	13.1	11.7	12.1
GENERAL BUILDING CONTRACTORS	2.8	2.7	2.9	3.2	3.4	3.8	3.9	4.1	4.1	4.0	3.8	3.5	3.5
HEAVY CONSTRUCTION CONTRACT.	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.9	3.1	3.4	3.6	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.5	2.7	3.1
SPECIAL TRADE CONTRACTORS	4.4	4.3	4.7	5.3	5.5	5.8	6.0	6.2	6.2	6.1	5.8	5.5	5.5
MANUFACTURING	21.6	21.4	21.0	21.0	21.4	22.1	22.2	22.3	22.3	22.7	22.5	22.6	21.9
DURABLE GOODS	13.2	13.0	12.8	12.8	13.2	13.7	13.8	13.9	13.8	13.9	13.9	13.9	13.5
LUMBER & WOOD PRODUCTS	7.3	7.2	7.0	6.8	7.1	7.5	7.6	7.6	7.5	7.6	7.5	7.5	7.4
*LOGGING	1.3	1.3	1.0	0.7	0.9	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.1
SAWMILLS & PLANING	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.3
*STONE, CLAY & GLASS	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
NONDURABLE GOODS	8.4	8.4	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.5	8.8	8.6	8.7	8.4
FOOD & KINDRED PRODUCTS	2.6	2.6	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.7	3.0	2.7	2.7	2.6
PRINTING & PUBLISHING	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.7
TRANS., COMM. & UTILITIES	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.2	20.5	20.8	20.5	20.6	20.8	20.6	20.5	20.6	20.4
TRANSPORTATION	12.3	12.3	12.3	12.5	12.7	12.8	12.5	12.6	13.0	12.9	12.8	12.9	12.6
RAILROAD	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.3	3.3	3.4
LOCAL & INTERURBAN	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	0.8	0.9	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2
TRUCKING & WAREHOUSE	6.0	6.0	6.1	6.0	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.4	6.2
COMMUNICATIONS & UTILS	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.8	8.0	8.0	8.0	7.8	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.8
COMMUNICATIONS	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4
TELEPHONE COMM.	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9
ELECTRIC, GAS, SANITARY	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.4
COMBINATION UTILITY	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6
TRADE	79.6	78.9	79.9	81.2	82.6	84.7	85.8	86.2	84.9	84.3	84.4	84.3	83.1
WHOLESALE TRADE	15.7	15.7	15.9	16.1	16.3	16.3	16.4	16.3	16.1	16.4	16.3	16.3	16.2
WHOLESALE - DURABLES	7.9	8.0	8.1	8.1	8.3	8.4	8.4	8.3	8.2	8.3	8.2	8.2	8.2
MOTOR VEHICLES, PARTS	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7
MACHINERY, EQUIPMENT	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5
WHOLESALE - NONDURABLE	7.8	7.7	7.8	8.0	8.0	7.9	8.0	8.0	7.9	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.0
GROCERIES & RELATED	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5
PETROLEUM, PETROL PRD	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3
MISC NONDURABLE GOODS	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.6
RETAIL TRADE	63.9	63.2	64.0	65.1	66.3	68.4	69.4	69.9	68.8	67.9	68.1	68.0	66.9
BLDG MATERIALS, GRDN SUPL	2.9	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.1
GENERAL MERCHANDISE	7.1	6.7	6.8	6.7	6.7	6.9	6.9	7.0	6.9	7.3	7.9	8.0	7.1
DEPARTMENT STORES	4.3	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.5	4.8	5.0	4.3
FOOD STORES	10.0	9.9	9.9	9.9	10.0	10.2	10.4	10.5	10.4	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.2
AUTOMOTIVE DEALERS	8.4	8.3	8.5	8.6	8.7	8.9	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.0	9.0	8.8	8.8
NEW, USED CAR DEALER	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3

SOURCE FOR DATA: SEE TECHNICAL NOTE 5-4 ON FINAL PAGE

*ITEMS MARKED WITH AN * ARE PRODUCED BY THE MONTANA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY FOR USE AS STATE ECONOMIC INDICATORS

TABLE III
MONTANA
STATEWIDE EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY
(IN THOUSANDS)

1992

91 BM

(Page 2)

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVG
(ESTABLISHMENT DATA) 1992													
GAS STATIONS	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.9	4.0	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.8
APPAREL & ACCESSORY	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.8	2.5
FURN. HOMEFURN. EQUIP	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.7
EATING & DRINKING	23.4	23.5	24.0	24.6	25.2	26.3	26.7	27.0	26.4	25.4	25.0	24.7	25.2
MISC RETAIL	7.1	7.1	7.2	7.4	7.8	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.6	7.4	7.4	7.6	7.5
DRUG STORES	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3
MISC SHOPPING GOODS	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.6	3.5
FINANCE, INS. REAL EST.	13.9	13.7	13.8	13.9	14.0	14.2	14.3	14.3	14.1	14.1	14.1	14.2	14.1
FINANCE	7.6	7.6	7.5	7.6	7.6	7.7	7.8	7.8	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.8	7.7
DEPOSITORY INSTITUTIONS	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.8	5.9	5.9	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8
COMMERCIAL BANKS	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1
INSURANCE	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6
INSURANCE CARRIERS	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.5
INSURANCE AGENTS	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1
REAL ESTATE	2.7	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8
SERVICES	76.2	76.9	77.9	78.8	79.3	81.5	82.5	83.2	82.1	80.9	80.5	81.3	80.1
HOTELS & OTHR LODGING	6.4	6.4	6.5	6.6	6.8	8.0	8.7	8.9	8.1	7.1	6.6	6.9	7.3
PERSONAL SERVICES	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7
BUSINESS SERVICES	6.4	6.5	6.7	6.8	7.0	7.2	7.3	7.6	7.5	7.6	7.5	7.6	7.1
AUTO & MISC REPAIR	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.8
AMUSEMENT, INCL MOVIES	5.6	5.7	5.8	5.9	6.0	6.5	6.8	6.8	6.5	6.0	6.0	6.3	6.2
HEALTH SERVICES	26.6	26.8	27.0	27.1	27.2	27.7	27.8	27.9	27.8	27.9	27.9	28.0	27.5
NURSING & PRSNL CARE	3.9	4.0	4.0	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.0
HOSPITALS	14.6	14.8	14.9	15.0	15.0	15.2	15.3	15.2	15.2	15.2	15.2	15.3	15.1
LEGAL SERVICES	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1
EDUCATIONAL SERVICES	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.5	2.3	2.0	1.9	2.2	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.5
SOCIAL SERVICES	7.5	7.5	7.7	7.8	7.7	7.6	7.7	7.8	7.8	7.9	8.1	8.1	7.8
INDIVIDUAL & FAMILY	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.3
RESIDENTIAL CARE	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
MEMBERSHIP ORGANIZATION	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.8	6.8	7.0	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.0	7.0	7.1	6.9
ENGINEERING & MNGMENT	4.7	4.9	4.9	5.0	5.0	5.0	4.9	4.9	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.9	4.9
ENGINEER, ARCHITECTS	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3
* ACCOUNTING, AUDITING	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	70.5	71.8	72.0	72.6	73.2	72.4	63.9	66.1	72.7	74.2	74.4	73.5	71.4
TOTAL FEDERAL GOVT.	11.8	11.9	12.0	12.3	12.8	13.7	14.1	14.1	13.5	12.8	12.5	12.3	12.8
TOTAL STATE GOVERNMENT	22.1	22.4	22.4	22.4	22.1	20.2	19.0	20.5	22.8	22.8	22.9	22.3	21.8
STATE EDUCATION	10.7	11.2	11.2	11.0	10.7	8.6	7.3	8.7	11.2	11.5	11.8	11.2	10.4
*OTHER STATE GOVT.	11.4	11.2	11.2	11.3	11.4	11.6	11.7	11.8	11.6	11.3	11.1	11.1	11.4
TOTAL LOCAL GOVERNMENT	36.6	37.5	37.6	37.9	38.5	38.5	30.8	31.5	36.4	36.6	39.0	38.9	36.8
LOCAL EDUCATION	23.9	24.8	24.9	24.9	25.1	23.3	16.1	16.4	22.9	25.3	25.8	25.9	23.3
*OTHER LOCAL GOVT.	12.7	12.8	12.7	13.0	13.4	15.2	14.8	15.1	13.5	13.4	13.2	13.0	13.6

*SEE FOOTNOTE ON PAGE 1 OF THIS TABLE

TABLE IV
MONTANA
STATEWIDE FEMALE EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY
(IN THOUSANDS)

1992

91BM

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVG
(ESTABLISHMENT DATA) 1992													
NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY JOBS	146.6	147.5	148.5	150.8	152.3	153.9	148.2	149.4	153.7	155.3	156.6	155.4	151.5
TOTAL PRIVATE	109.5	109.7	110.5	112.4	113.7	116.3	117.0	117.5	116.6	115.3	115.1	115.6	114.1
MINING	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
CONSTRUCTION	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3
MANUFACTURING	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.6	4.5
DURABLE GOODS	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.3	2.2	2.1
NONDURABLE GOODS	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.4
TCU 1/	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.3	5.3	5.4	5.3	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.5	5.7	5.4
TRANSPORTATION	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.2	2.8
COMMUNICATIONS & UTILS	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.6
TRADE	38.0	37.7	37.7	38.9	39.6	40.7	41.0	40.8	40.4	39.8	39.9	40.0	39.5
WHOLESALE TRADE	4.1	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.1
RETAIL TRADE	33.9	33.7	33.6	34.7	35.5	36.6	36.9	36.7	36.3	35.5	35.6	35.8	35.4
EATING & DRINKING	13.3	13.4	13.5	14.0	14.5	15.2	15.4	15.3	15.0	14.4	14.2	14.0	14.4
FIRE 2/	9.5	9.5	9.6	9.6	9.6	9.7	9.8	9.8	9.7	9.6	9.7	9.7	9.7
FINANCE	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.5	5.6	5.6	5.6
SERVICES	50.9	51.3	52.0	52.4	52.8	53.9	54.2	54.8	54.4	53.8	53.3	53.6	53.1
HOTELS & OTHR LODGING	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.9	4.0	4.7	5.2	5.4	4.9	4.3	3.9	3.7	4.2
HEALTH SERVICES	22.4	22.6	22.8	22.9	23.1	23.4	23.6	23.6	23.6	23.6	23.6	23.8	23.3
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	37.1	37.8	38.0	38.4	38.6	37.6	31.2	31.9	37.1	40.0	41.5	39.8	37.4
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	4.7	4.8	4.8	4.9	4.9	5.2	5.4	5.4	5.3	6.0	5.8	5.1	5.2
STATE GOVERNMENT	10.7	10.9	11.0	11.0	11.0	9.9	9.2	9.8	11.3	11.3	11.5	11.3	10.7
LOCAL GOVERNMENT	21.7	22.1	22.2	22.5	22.7	22.5	16.6	16.7	20.5	22.7	24.2	23.4	21.5

1/ TRANSPORTATION/COMMUNICATION/UTILITIES

2/ FINANCE/INSURANCE/REAL ESTATE

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT IS PRODUCED BY THE MONTANA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY FOR USE AS A STATE ECONOMIC INDICATOR

SOURCE FOR DATA: SEE TECHNICAL NOTE S-5 ON FINAL PAGE

TABLE V
MONTANA HOURS & EARNINGS
 For Private Nonagricultural Production Workers

	<u>Production Employment</u> (In Thousands)				<u>Average Weekly Earnings</u>			
	Dec. 1992	Nov. 1992	Oct. 1992	Dec. 1991	Dec. 1992	Nov. 1992	Oct. 1992	Dec. 1991
*TOTAL PRIVATE	203.0	203.4	205.1	196.4	\$314.60	\$316.19	\$317.81	\$312.66
MINING	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.7	\$616.98	\$603.72	\$601.06	\$620.74
*CONSTRUCTION	9.3	10.6	11.2	8.9	\$563.41	\$572.89	\$591.95	\$587.03
MANUFACTURING	16.8	17.0	17.3	16.4	\$465.66	\$458.95	\$470.04	\$456.69
Durable Goods	11.5	11.7	11.7	11.1	\$462.08	\$457.84	\$469.65	\$453.56
Non-Durable	5.3	5.3	5.6	5.3	\$474.02	\$463.81	\$471.42	\$463.73
*TCU 1/	18.6	18.3	18.5	18.1	\$518.70	\$522.64	\$533.83	\$511.06
*Transportation	11.8	11.5	11.7	11.3	\$478.65	\$486.75	\$500.46	\$498.58
*Comm. & Util.	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.8	\$591.28	\$583.22	\$588.50	\$532.52
*TRADE	74.5	74.4	74.5	72.9	\$221.56	\$220.50	\$219.62	\$216.38
*Wholesale Trade	13.5	13.4	13.5	13.2	\$351.50	\$360.51	\$352.00	\$350.30
*Retail Trade	61.0	61.0	61.0	59.7	\$193.01	\$189.84	\$190.12	\$186.76
*FIRE 2/	11.3	11.2	11.1	10.9	\$319.59	\$325.78	\$308.88	\$335.81
*SERVICES	68.0	67.3	67.9	64.5	\$268.80	\$267.61	\$266.39	\$263.73

	<u>Average Weekly Hours</u>				<u>Average Hourly Earnings</u>			
	Dec. 1992	Nov. 1992	Oct. 1992	Dec. 1991	Dec. 1992	Nov. 1992	Oct. 1992	Dec. 1991
*TOTAL PRIVATE	32.3	32.1	32.2	32.2	\$9.74	\$9.85	\$9.87	\$9.71
MINING	42.0	40.6	41.0	41.3	\$14.69	\$14.87	\$14.66	\$15.03
*CONSTRUCTION	36.8	36.7	37.8	37.8	\$15.31	\$15.61	\$15.66	\$15.53
MANUFACTURING	39.8	38.6	39.4	39.1	\$11.70	\$11.89	\$11.93	\$11.68
Durable Goods	39.8	38.8	39.7	39.1	\$11.61	\$11.80	\$11.83	\$11.60
Non-Durable	39.8	38.3	38.8	39.1	\$11.91	\$12.11	\$12.15	\$11.86
*TCU 1/	38.0	37.6	37.7	37.8	\$13.65	\$13.90	\$14.16	\$13.52
*Transportation	37.6	37.5	37.6	38.5	\$12.73	\$12.98	\$13.31	\$12.95
*Comm. & Util.	38.9	37.7	37.7	36.7	\$15.20	\$15.47	\$15.61	\$14.51
*TRADE	29.7	29.4	29.4	29.4	\$7.46	\$7.50	\$7.47	\$7.36
*Wholesale Trade	36.2	35.8	35.7	35.6	\$9.71	\$10.07	\$9.86	\$9.84
*Retail Trade	28.3	28.0	28.0	28.0	\$6.82	\$6.78	\$6.79	\$6.67
*FIRE 2/	36.4	36.4	35.1	36.7	\$8.78	\$8.95	\$8.80	\$9.15
*SERVICES	29.8	29.9	30.1	29.8	\$9.02	\$8.95	\$8.85	\$8.85

1/ TRANSPORTATION/COMMUNICATION/UTILITIES

2/ FINANCE/INSURANCE/REAL ESTATE

*ITEMS MARKED WITH AN *ARE PRODUCED BY THE MONTANA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND
 INDUSTRY FOR USE AS STATE ECONOMIC INDICATORS.

PRODUCTION WORKERS ARE NON SUPERVISORY AND NON GOVERNMENT PAYROLL PERSONNEL
 SOURCE FOR DATA: SEE TECHNICAL NOTE S-4 ON FINAL PAGE

TABLE VI
THE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX – U.S.
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

ALL ITEMS
(1982–1984 = 100)

	1992		1991		1990	
	CPI–U	CPI–W	CPI–U	CPI–W	CPI–U	CPI–W
January	138.1	136.0	134.6	132.8	127.4	125.9
February	138.6	136.4	134.8	132.8	128.0	126.4
March	139.3	137.0	135.0	133.0	128.7	127.1
April	139.5	137.3	135.2	133.3	128.9	127.3
May	139.7	137.6	135.6	133.8	129.2	127.5
June	140.2	138.1	136.0	134.1	129.9	128.3
July	140.5	138.4	136.2	134.3	130.4	128.7
August	140.9	138.8	136.6	134.6	131.6	129.9
September	141.3	139.1	137.2	135.2	132.7	131.1
October	141.8	139.6	137.4	135.4	133.5	131.9
November	142.0	139.8	137.8	135.8	133.8	132.2
December	141.9	139.8	137.9	135.9	133.8	132.2
Dec-to-Dec %	2.9%	2.9%	3.1%	2.8%	6.1%	6.1%
AVERAGE:	140.3	138.2	136.2	134.3	130.7	129.0
Ann Avg %	3.0%	2.9%	4.2%	4.1%	5.4%	5.2%

Expenditure Category	Relative Importance	Percent Change From			Ann Average %	
		Dec. 1992	Nov. 1992	Dec. 1991	1991	1990
CPI–U Index						
ALL ITEMS	100%	141.9	–0.1%	2.9%	4.2%	5.4%
Food & Beverages	18%	139.5	0.3%	1.6%	3.6%	5.8%
Housing	42%	138.5	0.0%	2.6%	4.0%	4.5%
Apparel & Upkeep	6%	131.4	–2.3%	1.4%	3.7%	4.6%
Transportation	18%	129.0	–0.2%	3.0%	2.7%	5.6%
Medical Care	6%	194.7	0.2%	6.6%	8.7%	9.0%
Entertainment	4%	143.8	0.1%	2.8%	4.5%	4.7%
Other Goods & Services	6%	189.1	0.6%	6.5%	7.9%	7.7%

THE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (CPI) IS A MEASURE OF THE AVERAGE CHANGE IN THE PRICES PAID BY URBAN CONSUMERS FOR A FIXED MARKET BASKET OF GOODS AND SERVICES. THE CPI IS CALCULATED MONTHLY FOR TWO POPULATION GROUPS, ONE CONSISTING ONLY OF THE URBAN HOUSEHOLDS WHOSE PRIMARY SOURCE OF INCOME IS DERIVED FROM THE EMPLOYMENT OF WAGE EARNERS AND CLERICAL WORKERS (CPI–W). AS NEW USES WERE DEVELOPED FOR THE CPI IN RECENT YEARS, THE NEED FOR A BROADER AND MORE REPRESENTATIVE INDEX BECAME APPARENT. THE ALL–URBAN CONSUMER INDEX (CPI–U), INTRODUCED IN 1978, IS REPRESENTATIVE OF THE 1982–84 BUYING HABITS OF ABOUT 80% OF THE NONINSTITUTIONAL POPULATION, COMPARED WITH 32% REPRESENTED IN CPI–W.

SOURCE FOR DATA: SEE TECHNICAL NOTE S–6 ON FINAL PAGE

Table VII
NEW BUSINESS FIRMS IN MONTANA

AREAS	Oct. To Dec. 1992	Oct. To Dec. 1991	Year-to-Date 1992 1991		AREAS	Oct. To Dec. 1992	Oct. To Dec. 1991	Year-to-Date 1992 1991	
STATE OF MONTANA	802	680	3518	3063	HAVRE LFA	14	15	76	72
GREAT FALLS MSA	68	44	223	203	BLAINE	3	3	20	16
BILLINGS MSA	103	98	488	414	HILL	11	8	49	47
					LIBERTY	0	4	7	9
MULTI COUNTY BUSINESS	52	42	202	243					
ANACONDA-BUTTE LFA	50	47	232	199	HELENA LFA	53	42	205	171
BEAVERHEAD	12	6	44	39	BROADWATER	3	1	16	3
DEER LODGE	1	4	21	21	JEFFERSON	7	7	21	16
GRANITE	2	3	12	7	LEWIS & CLARK	43	34	168	152
MADISON	8	11	38	29					
POWELL	1	4	15	16	KALISPELL LFA	122	97	562	441
SILVER BOW	26	19	102	87	FLATHEAD	82	67	386	316
					LAKE	24	14	105	77
					LINCOLN	16	16	71	48
BOZEMAN LFA	92	72	411	317					
GALLATIN	72	59	318	245	LEWISTOWN LFA	12	17	74	82
MEAGHER	1	1	15	8	FERGUS	4	11	41	45
PARK	19	12	78	64	GOLDEN VALLEY	0	0	5	4
					JUDITH BASIN	4	0	8	8
GLASGOW LFA	23	23	88	90	MUSSELSHELL	4	5	12	14
DANIELS	2	2	5	8	PETROLEUM	0	0	1	5
PHILLIPS	3	2	12	14	WHEATLAND	0	1	7	6
ROOSEVELT	7	6	23	22					
SHERIDAN	5	6	18	18	MILES CITY LFA	18	16	84	91
VALLEY	6	7	30	28	CARTER	2	1	4	4
					CUSTER	8	8	35	39
GLENDIVE LFA	17	16	81	66	FALLON	3	0	13	10
DAWSON	5	6	20	27	POWDER RIVER	0	1	3	11
GARFIELD	1	0	5	4	ROSEBUD	5	4	26	23
MCCONE	0	1	4	2	TREASURE	0	2	3	4
PRAIRIE	0	1	1	1					
RICHLAND	10	8	49	31	MISSOULA LFA	121	108	581	495
WIBAUX	1	0	2	1	MINERAL	2	2	15	9
					MISSOULA	79	65	380	328
HARDIN-RED LODGE LFA	35	18	107	85	RAVALLI	35	31	152	126
BIG HORN	12	7	39	19	SANDERS	5	10	34	32
CARBON	10	4	26	36					
STILLWATER	8	4	21	18	SHELBY-CUT BANK LFA	22	25	104	94
SWEET GRASS	5	3	21	12	CHOUTEAU	3	3	24	13
					GLACIER	10	9	34	32
					PONDERA	3	4	13	13
					TETON	3	4	10	19
					TOOLE	3	5	23	17

THE NEW BUSINESS TALLY INCLUDES SUCCESSORS TO ACTIVE ACCOUNTS (AN ESTABLISHED BUSINESS WITH A NEW OWNER) WHICH AMOUNTS TO NEARLY ONE-THIRD OF THE TOTAL NEW BUSINESSES.

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

- 1.) Civilian Labor Force-The number of persons 16 years and older, defined as employed or unemployed, excluding members of the armed forces.
- 2.) Employed-Those persons who work for pay or profit during a week or, as unpaid family workers, work 15 hours or more during a week. Also included as employed are those who although not working had some job attachment and were not looking for work, including persons temporarily absent from a job due to illness, bad weather, vacation, or labor dispute, whether or not they were in a pay status during their time off.
- 3.) Unemployed-Those persons who, for an entire week, did not work at all, were able to work and available for work, and (1) were looking for work or (2) would have looked for work except that (a) they were waiting to return to a job from which they had been laid off, or (b) they were waiting to report to a new wage and salary job scheduled to start within the following 30 days (and were not in school during the week).
- 4.) Unemployed Rate-The number of unemployed expressed as a percent of the civilian labor force.
- 5.) Residence Data-A count of people by where people live.
- 6.) Establishment Data-A count of jobs by where people work.
- 7.) Seasonally Adjusted Labor Force Series-To facilitate the evaluation of labor force, recurrent yearly movements have been isolated and removed using the X-11 ARIMA method of seasonal adjustment. This is the same method used by the Bureau of Labor Statistics to seasonally adjust the national labor force series.
- 8.) MSA-Metropolitan Statistical Area as determined by the Office of Management and Budget. The MSA must have a central city with a population of 50,000 or more.
- 9.) LFA-Labor Force Area as determined by the Research and Analysis Bureau, Montana Department of Labor and Industry, consists of a central city or cities with a population of less than 50,000 and the economically integrated geographical area surrounding it.
- 10.) SDA-The Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA) was established to replace CETA in job search, placement, relocation, and especially training assistance. Each state designs local plans for JTPA programs through a Private Industry Council (PIC). Each PIC jurisdiction is known as a Service Delivery Area (SDA). The two SDA's for Montana are known as Rural CEP (Beaverhead, Broadwater, Deer Lodge, Granite, Jefferson, Lewis & Clark, Madison, Meagher, Powell, and Silver Bow counties) and Balance of State (the other 46 counties).
- 11.) Benchmarking-A continuous process of establishing a new set of data which affects the series of estimates through revision. Once a new benchmark is established, the adjustments to estimates between the new benchmark and the preceding one are carried forward progressively to the current month by use of sample or secondary data. In the case of employment data, the benchmark is used to establish the level of employment, while the sample is primarily used to measure the month-to-month changes in the level.
- 12.) CES-790 Program-The Current Employment Statistics survey produces monthly estimates of a wide variety of employment and earnings information for the nation and each state.

Reliability of CES Estimates

The relatively large size of the CES 790 sample (*see table below*) assures a high degree of accuracy, but the CES estimates may differ from a complete count. A link relative technique is used to estimate employment. This requires the use of the previous month's estimate as a base in computing the current month's estimate. Thus errors may accumulate over several months. To remove the error in the estimates, the CES is adjusted annually to a new benchmark. The base of the benchmark is the 202, which is a complete count of all employees who are covered by Montana unemployment insurance laws. The 202 is adjusted for employees who are not covered by the state's unemployment insurance laws through the use of special surveys of that noncovered employment. The benchmark revision also adjusts the estimates for changes in industrial classification of individual establishments. The *following table* presents the amount and percent revision of All Employees at the most recent benchmark for major industry divisions.

Benchmark Evaluation of ALL EMPLOYEES For Major Industry Divisions in Montana (Employment in Thousands)							
Industry Title	Final Est. 3/91	Bench- mark 3/91	Amount Revised 1991	Percent Revised 1991	Sample Units 3/91	Sample Employ. 3/91	Sample % of Universe
TOTAL Nonagricultural	292.8	292.0	-0.8	-0.27%	1934	123.2	42%
TOTAL Private	220.7	218.8	-1.9	-0.87%	1717	73.1	33%
Goods Producing	34.4	34.0	-0.4	-1.18%	371	14.6	43%
Private Service Producing	186.3	184.8	-1.5	-0.81%	1346	58.5	32%
Mining	5.8	5.7	-0.1	-1.75%	56	3.3	58%
Construction	8.1	8.3	0.2	2.41%	121	1.5	18%
Manufacturing	20.5	20.0	-0.5	-2.50%	194	9.8	49%
Durable Goods	12.4	11.9	-0.5	-4.20%	122	5.6	47%
Nondurable Goods	8.1	8.1	0.0	0.00%	72	4.2	52%
Transportation & Utilities	20.1	19.9	-0.2	-1.01%	147	10.3	52%
Trade	76.7	77.9	1.2	1.54%	618	19.7	25%
Wholesale	15.5	15.8	0.3	1.90%	168	3.4	22%
Retail	61.2	62.1	0.9	1.45%	450	16.3	26%
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	13.4	13.5	0.1	0.74%	175	4.8	36%
Services	76.1	73.5	-2.6	-3.54%	406	23.7	32%
Government	72.1	73.2	1.1	1.50%	217	50.1	68%

Women Workers, Production Workers, and Hours and Earnings estimates are not subject to benchmark revisions at the estimating cell level because there is no universe count available. These categories are entirely sample based. The broader groupings may be affected by changes in employment weights as the cells are reaggregated during benchmarking.

SOURCES OF DATA

- S-1.) Prepared by the Montana Department of Labor and Industry's Research and Analysis Bureau in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). LAUS data (Local Area Unemployment Statistics program) is adjusted to the Current Population Survey benchmark and is the official BLS approved series that is used to allocate federal funds and determine eligibility for federal assistance programs. This series represents employment and unemployment by place of residence, and is not comparable to the place-of-work industry employment series (CES data). LAUS data is calculated for the week that includes the 12th of the month. Workers involved in labor disputes are counted as employed. Total employment in the labor force also includes agricultural workers, unpaid family workers, domestic workers and the self-employed.
- S-2.) Prepared by the Montana Department of Labor and Industry's Research and Analysis Bureau. The unadjusted unemployment rate is prepared by the LAUS program in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics. The seasonally adjusted rate is an unofficial series, and is provided only for use as a state economic indicator.
- S-3.) Prepared by the Montana Department of Labor and Industry's Research and Analysis Bureau from LAUS data. Data for Congressional Districts, Service Delivery Areas and Labor Force Areas is calculated from the official data series by summing up employment and unemployment for the appropriate counties involved, and calculating an unemployment rate from the summed data for each area.
- S-4.) Prepared by the Montana Department of Labor and Industry's Research and Analysis Bureau in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics. Data from the CES (Current Employment Statistics) program represents employment by place-of-work, and covers full-time and part-time employees who worked during, or received pay for, the payroll period that includes the 12th of the month. The data excludes the self-employed, volunteers, unpaid family workers and domestic workers. Persons on sick leave, vacations, or holidays (and being paid for that period by their employer) are considered employed. Payroll and worker-hour data is collected for production and related workers in manufacturing industries, non-supervisory workers in private service-producing industries, and construction workers in construction industries. The earnings figures are "gross" figures — that is, they reflect changes in wage rates, shift differentials and premium pay for overtime work. The hours figures relate to the hours for which pay was received, which is different from scheduled or standard work hours.
- S-5.) Prepared by the Montana Department of Labor and Industry's Research and Analysis Bureau from a survey of Business Establishments as part of the BLS 790 Program. Information on Women Workers is computed as a ratio of All Employees of the Current Employment Statistics, and is produced for informational purposes only.
- S-6.) Tabulations produced by the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics, and reprinted by the Montana Department of Labor and Industry's Research and Analysis Bureau for informational purposes only. This is a national data series because Montana data is not computed separately.
- S-7.) Prepared by the Montana Department of Labor and Industry in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics. Data is incorporated from each state's unemployment insurance database in order to identify, describe and track the effects of major job cutbacks. Montana's MLS program tracks layoffs of at least 31 days of duration in which 20-or-more initial claims are filed against an employer within a 3-week period. Nationally, the MLS program concentrates on layoffs involving at least 50 laid-off workers.

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